

PEOPLE'S VOICE.

LYMAN NAUGLE, Editor.

WELLINGTON, KANSAS.

FIGHT WITH THE "KID."

Mexican Troops Are Supplied by the "Kid" and His Band.

DEMING, N. M., Nov. 6.—A courier has just reached here from Las Palomier, Mexico, bringing news of more Indian murders and depredations by "Kid" and his band of Apache renegades. In view of the depredations in Old Mexico, the Mexican government detail of the Fifth regiment, numbering fifty men, from the City of Chihuahua, were ordered to the supposed hiding places of the savages in the Sierra Madre mountains.

After hurried marches the troops came into the foothills of the mountain last Tuesday morning. They were riding along unsuspecting of danger, when they were attacked from ambush by the savages. Capt. B. V. Dorantes and Lieut. Garcia, who were riding in advance of the soldiers, were both shot through the head and instantly killed.

The troops were so nonplussed by the attack that they were in confusion for some time, and it was only after several of the braver ones had called them to their duty that order was restored, and battle given to the Indians. After a short skirmishing fire in which several of the soldiers were wounded, the renegades made their escape into the mountains. The troops pursued for a short distance, but fearing another ambush, retreated.

BURNED IN THE SEINE.

A Petroleum Ship on Fire—Probably Ten Lives Lost.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The British bark Norcross, which left Philadelphia, on October 2 for Rouen, France, with a load of petroleum, has been burned in the Seine, with a loss of three and probably ten lives. Capt. Roop, who was in command of the Norcross, had his wife with him, and both were saved. How the fire originated is not known. When it was discovered it had gained considerable headway and every effort to prevent it from spreading to the petroleum was in vain. As soon as the petroleum caught, an explosion followed and a bright flame shot up into the air, where the dense smoke almost hid the bark from those on shore. The crew rushed to the side and leaped into the river. The captain's wife was saved chiefly by her husband's exertions. Five others were also saved. The remains of three horribly burned were found in the river, and seven others are missing, and it is thought they have gone to the bottom. Several of the survivors were injured by the burning petroleum, which floated on the water in a fiery state some distance about the vessel, making approach to the wreck dangerous.

W. C. T. U. CLOSED.

Resolutions on the World's Fair, Liquor and Long Skirts.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 4.—At the closing of the W. C. T. U. convention the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, A strong effort has been and is still being made to have the gates of the Columbian exposition opened on Sunday; and

Whereas, We believe that to open any part of the exhibit on that day would establish a precedent, the tendency of which would be to break down our Sunday laws all over the country, and bring to us a continental Sunday with all its demoralizing influences; therefore,

Resolved, That we are grateful for the action of our national congress in ordering the gates to be closed on the first day of the week, and we trust no contrary action may be taken.

Resolutions were also passed protesting against liquor being sold on the exposition grounds; against the tobacco and cigarette habit, and approved the movement to prevent the wearing of long skirts on the street. The other resolutions were of an unimportant nature.

IAMS CASE ENDED.

The Jury Returns a Verdict of Not Guilty After Instructions From Judge Porter.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 7.—When court opened this morning the jury in the Iams thumb rigging case had not agreed upon a verdict and it asked for instructions on a point which was submitted in writing. This caused Judge Porter to lecture them.

The jury again retired and shortly afterward brought in a verdict of not guilty as to all of the officers of the military concerned in the case, but Col. Steator and Hawkins are assessed half the costs of the case.

It was announced that the jury stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal until the charge of the court, and when they took their first vote after returning to their room the vote was eleven to one for acquittal and the twelfth was won over.

A General Merchant Decamps.

CASEY, Ill., Nov. 7.—Friday Pearson, dealer in general merchandise, at Yates, fourteen miles south of this city, has become heavily involved and departed for parts unknown. His wife and son, and George McAlpin & Co., Cincinnati, were made preferred creditors, covering the greater part of the stock. The liabilities are large. Goldmann, Thurman & Co., clothing, Cincinnati, and H. Hulman & Co., grocers, Terre Haute, will be the heaviest losers.

Ex-Consul Ryder Pardoned.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 7.—The king of Denmark has granted pardon to Henry R. Ryder, the ex-American consul, who was convicted a few days ago of theft, fraud and perjury in connection with the administration of testamentary estates and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. The pardon is granted on condition that Ryder leaves Denmark.

Agitation in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 7.—An immense meeting of workmen was held here to protest against the action of the house committee on the suffrage question. Agitators made violent speeches, which were cheered vociferously. They urged the men to show the deputies that the people of Belgium would have their rights, even if it were necessary to take them by force.

DESPERADOES' DOOM.

A Pair of Thieves Laid Under the Sod.

Ned Christie, the Notorious Outlaw, Finally Killed—Battle on a Train With a Negro Desperado—Deputy United States Marshal Killed.

Last of Ned Christie.

TABLEAU, L. T., Nov. 6.—Ned Christie, the notorious outlaw who killed Dan Maples, a United States officer, is dead. He was surrounded, about daylight, by sixteen of the bravest men under Col. Yoe's command, who were led by Dick Bruno and A. G. White.

The presence of the officers was entirely unknown to Christie until about sunrise, when Arch Wolf, one of Christie's companions, came out of the cabin. He was ordered to surrender, but the only reply he gave was a shower of bullets, none of which, however, took effect. The fire was returned and several bullets crashed through him. He managed to get back into the house, and then began an all-day battle, in which neither side suffered any damage.

Later in the evening the officers resorted to dynamite, and succeeded in blowing down part of the house and setting fire to the ruins. While the blaze was at its fiercest, Christie was seen to emerge from under the floor and he started to run, but was ordered to halt. He did not stop and was riddled with bullets, mutilating him terribly and knocking him down. He tried to regain his feet, but another volley settled him, and the officers turned their attention to the burning building and discovered Charlie Hare trying to escape. He was arrested. The body of Wolf, who had been wounded early in the morning, was burned to a crisp in the building.

The fight was an extremely tough one and lasted twenty-four hours. The females of the Christie family were allowed to retreat at the beginning of the fight, during which a young son of Christie was intercepted while he was trying to take to his father two boxes of cartridges. The body of Christie was taken to Fort Smith. There is some doubt about the rewards for Christie being paid, as they were offered for him alive, though the friends of Maples will probably reward the brave men for the risks they have taken. One month ago the officers attempted to make a prisoner of Christie, but were obliged to abandon the attempt, not being acquainted with the place, but not until Officer Fields was seriously wounded and another officer crippled for life.

During Christie's career of lawlessness he has killed one deputy marshal, three Cherokee Indians, and has wounded three other deputies and over a dozen law-abiding citizens. For the last six years he has remained at his fortified cabin, where he met his death, defying all attempts to capture him. He was about 45 years of age and was a perfect specimen of physical manhood.

Battle on a Train.

GAINEVILLE, Tex., Nov. 5.—The half sleeping passengers in the negro compartment of last night's north bound Santa Fe were suddenly aroused about 11 o'clock by two sharp reports from a pistol. Straightening up they found lying in the aisle a gasping man from whose head spurted blood and brains. Standing over him they saw a big yellow negro with a smoking revolver in his hand. Scarcely had they comprehended what they saw when the door between the two compartments flew open and with drawn revolvers in jumped two men. The negro straightened up and his revolver spoke. It was answered instantly and the negro fell with his feet nearly touching the head of the man he had just wounded mortally. He tried to rise, but a pistol rang out three times and the huge form of the negro convulsed and sank back.

The actors of this blood curdling scene were Tom Smith, Dave Booker and Ingram, all deputy United States marshals, and a negro who is thought to be the notorious "Commodore Miller," who, after killing a policeman in Dallas, Tex., gave the officers and bloodhounds a lively chase for nearly a week. The marshals boarded the train in this city and were bound for Ardmore. The negro got on at Fort Worth and was en route to Guthrie, Ok. When he entered the train the negro took a seat in the coach provided for whites and left it reluctantly at the command of the conductor.

When the marshals boarded the train they saw a man who they suspected of having whisky with him. The man seeing the marshals eyeing him went forward into the negro compartment. As soon as the train crossed Red river bridge Marshal Smith went forward intending to search the man's effects for whisky and to arrest him if any were found. Just as Smith shoved open the door the negro, without any warning, pulled his gun and fired at the officer. The bullet struck Smith on the head just above the eye. Just as he fell the negro shot again, the bullet striking him in the hands.

Booker and Ingram, who were in one of the coaches, ran forward. Just as Booker opened the door the negro fired at him. The bullet grazed his neck. Booker then fired and the negro fell with a ball in his abdomen. Booker fired three more shots, each one taking effect in the negro's abdomen.

Smith died just as he had caused many others to die. He was the leader of the Woodpecker faction in the race war which prevailed several years ago in Washington county, this state. It is said of him that in one battle he killed seven men without removing the Winchester from his shoulder. Later he was marshal of Taylor, Tex., where he is said to have killed two men. He organized the expedition of Texas marshals who went to Wyoming last spring to participate in the war between the "rustlers" and the cattlemen. He, like the rest, was arrested and was released on his own recognizance only a short time ago.

The dead negro is thought to be "Commodore Miller," as he corresponds to the description of Miller.

MANUFACTURING STATISTICS.

The Census Department Presents Its Summary and Comparison For Two Years.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The census bureau has grouped the totals of the preliminary bulletins of manufacturing statistics of fifty cities for comparison with the census years of 1880 and 1890. The cities are: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Boston, Cincinnati, Baltimore, San Francisco, Cleveland, Buffalo, Milwaukee, Newark, Minneapolis, Detroit, Rochester, Providence, Louisville, Lowell, Washington, Worcester, Omaha, Lynn, Lawrence, Cambridge, New Orleans, Indianapolis, Kansas City, St. Paul, Fall River, Troy, Denver, New Haven, Richmond, Va.; Syracuse, Albany, Holyoke, Scranton, Dayton, Bridgeport, Trenton, Allegheny, Grand Rapids, Wilmington, Detroit, Columbus, O.; Camden, N. J.; Toledo, Nashville, Memphis and Atlanta.

The total of these fifty cities makes the following showing:

	1890	1880
No. of establishments	142,289	87,201
Capital	\$12,375,000,936	\$1,156,108,003
Average number of hands	2,123,222	1,231,585
Total amount paid in wages	\$1,161,232,196	\$475,803,837
Cost of material	\$4,499,125,357	\$1,614,907,274
Value of products	\$4,648,871,737	\$2,367,732,989

Differences in the method of inquiry and the inclusion in the eleventh census of certain industries omitted from the tenth census account in part for the increases shown. Deducting the total for the industries not reported in 1880 from the total for 1890, the actual increases and percentage of increases appear as follows:

Number of establishments	60,011, or 50 per cent.
Capital	\$11,428,433,011, or 123.34 per cent.
Average number of hands	790,956, or 63.81 per cent.
Total amount paid in wages	\$685,430,359, or 143.71 per cent.
Cost of materials	\$2,884,018,083, or 7.77 per cent.
Value of products	\$2,533,493,589, or 74.93 per cent.

Considering these cities as a group it appears that the average annual wage per hand increased from \$388 in 1880 to \$555 in 1890, or 43.04 per cent. This is a general average for all classes of employees, including officers, firm members, piece workers, etc., and is obtained after deducting the total for the industries not reported in 1880 from the totals for 1890.

THANKSGIVING.

The President Issues His Proclamation Appointing Thursday, November 24, as a Day of Thanksgiving.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The president has issued his annual Thanksgiving proclamation, as follows:

By the president of the United States of America, a proclamation—The gifts of God to our people during the past year have been so abundant and so special that the spirit of devout thanksgiving awaits not a call but only the opportunity of a day, when it may have a common expression. He has stayed the pestilence at our door. He has given us more love for the free civil institutions in the creation of which His directing providence was so conspicuous. He has awakened a deeper reverence for law; He has widened our philanthropy by a call to succor the distressed in other lands; He has blessed our schools and is bringing forward a patriotic and God-fearing generation to execute His great and benevolent designs for our country; He has given us great increase in material comfort and a wide diffusion of contentment and wealth in the homes of our people; He has given His grace to the sorrowing.

Wherefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States, do call upon all our people to observe, as we have been wont, Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of this month of November, as a day of thanksgiving to God for His mercies and of supplication for His continuance of our peace and grace. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety two, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

JOHN W. FOSTER, Secretary of State.

THANKFUL FOR SYMPATHY.

The President Mindful of the Tokens of Respect Recently Offered.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The president sent the following to the Associated Press:

The expressions of sympathy with me and our family in our great sorrow from kind friends, societies, from church conventions, from public meetings, from political clubs and committees of all parties and indeed from all our people, have been tender and so full of respect and love for Mrs. Harrison that I reluctantly abandon the purpose of making a personal acknowledgment of each. We are grateful, very grateful for this great cup of sympathy and for your prayerful intercessions. May God give to each of you in every trial that grand strength which you have shown for us.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

An Ohio Official Disappears.

WARREN, O., Nov. 7.—Samuel Cone the township treasurer, is missing and the trustees are after him for money lately in his care as treasurer. He is also custodian of the school fund and last year there came into his hands not far from \$2,700 for township and school uses. Whether there is any shortage in the school funds, which comprise about two-thirds of all money in his care, is not known.

Venerable Woman Dead.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Nov. 7.—Miss Pamela Wright died in Benton Harbor last night, aged 102 years. She was the oldest person in Berrien county, having lived here twenty-three years. She retained her mental faculties to the last. She was born near Fairfax Court House, Va., and had often met Gen. George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and other noted men of that time.

An Academy Burned.

CHADRON, Neb., Nov. 7.—About 10 a. m. yesterday a fire started in the Chadron Congregational academy, which was totally destroyed. The wind was blowing a terrific gale from the northwest and all assistance rendered was fruitless. The loss is \$15,000; insurance, \$4,000. The cause was probably a defective flue.

Lieut. Schwatka Dead.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 7.—Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, of Alaskan exploration fame, died here at 4:50 o'clock this morning. He was picked up on the street about 3 o'clock in an unconscious condition.

Ex-Premier Mercier, of Quebec, charged with defalcations, was acquitted by the jury. His acquittal caused a scene of excitement, a number of sympathizers being extremely exuberant.

LABOR TROUBLES.

Critical State of Affairs at New Orleans.

Labor Strikes Leave the City in Darkness and Without Newspapers—Chicago Anarchists Dedicate a Monument to Their Executed Leaders.

Strike at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 7.—The strike of the labor unions composing the Workmen's Amalgamated council assumed more alarming proportions yesterday and the prospect now is that all of the city industries, with possibly one or two exceptions, in which union labor is employed, will be at a standstill today.

The conference between the merchants' and laborers' committees was resumed at the city hall, Mayor Fitzpatrick presiding, and after an executive session, which covered two hours, was finally dissolved without result. The merchants persisted in their demand that the men should return to work before any attempt was made to arbitrate the existing difference and the men were equally firm in their demand that the differences should be arbitrated at once before the men were ordered back to work; or at least as an evidence of good faith that an arbitrator should be chosen at once. To this proposition the merchants replied that no charge of bad faith could be laid against them. The men, they claimed, had failed to carry out the agreement made with them, and if guarantees were to be given, they should come from the men.

Up to midnight the men had made no fresh overtures to their employers. The electric light workers union has decided to join the strike but the decision requires the sanction of the International Electric Workers union of which it is a member before it becomes effective. When they strike, if they do, the city will be in darkness, as the gas men went out yesterday. The longshoremen have refused to strike and have resigned from the American Federation of Labor.

The Typographical union met yesterday afternoon and decided to go out. This will probably suspend the publication of every morning paper in the city except the German Gazette.

The guards at the armories of all local military commands have been doubled and arrangements made to call the troops out at a moment's notice. There has so far been no demand upon their services. Street car travel has been entirely suspended, and the only means of transit to distant parts of the city is by hacks or wagons, which are run periodically. The governor spent the day in the city and was called upon by a committee of strikers. He warned them against any breach of the peace, but declined to discuss the strike until he had an opportunity of hearing both sides of the case.

The Chicago Anarchists.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Sunday was the anniversary of anarchy in Chicago. Thirty-five hundred people stood in a cold, drizzling rain at Waldheim cemetery and paid tribute with speech and song to the memory of "the martyred" and strewed with wreaths and flowers the graves of the men who were condemned by the law for their part in the Haymarket riot—August Spies, George Engel, Albert Parsons, Adolph Fischer and Louis Lingg.

Quiet earnestness and enthusiasm and general good order characterized the celebration of the men and women who dedicated to the world a monument that is to mark the graves of those who five years ago paid the penalty of crime with their lives. A parade in the city and the ceremonies at the cemetery were the features of the day.

The labor organizations that were to participate gathered at the Haymarket square at 11:30 in the morning, but it was noon before the procession moved. Fifteen hundred men and women and children were in line and marched to the grand Central depot, accompanied by bands playing the Marseillaise and the dead march. They were watched with interest by many who had stationed themselves on the sidewalks on the route. At the station two special trains awaited to convey the crowd to the cemetery where the graves were lavishly decorated.

The monument which marks the burying place of the men was hung with ropes of smilax and five crimson roses. "Murdered, but not dead," was the inscription, set in carnations. On the pedestal were Spies' dying words as the noose was tightened about his neck: "Our silence will be more powerful than words can be." All of the floral emblems bore red streamers and the color prevailed everywhere in badges and buttonnieres.

Contract Laborers That Are Exempt.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The acting secretary of the treasury has advised the department of state, in response to a communication covering an inquiry from the United States consul-general at Berlin, that certificates of Imperial Commissioner Wernuth as to the identity of German laborers coming to this country as employees of exhibitors at the world's Columbian exposition will be sufficient to secure such employees admission at our ports. Similar evidence of identity as to such employees from other countries will be regarded as sufficient.

Dynamiters Visited.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Secretary White and other officials of the American legation, acting under orders received from Washington, have visited the Irish-American convicts at Portland prison, serving for alleged connections with dynamite outrages.

Silver Ore Found in Kansas.

ATCHISON, Kan., Nov. 7.—T. J. Smith, of Greenleaf, Kan., reports that silver ore has been found in the hills six miles south of Greenleaf. He says he saw the ore assayed in Kansas City recently and he thinks the vein will pay to work.

Oklahoma citizens are looking anxiously toward the opening of the Cherokee strip and regard that as more important to them now than statehood.

BOYS IN BONDAGE.

A Glass Company in Ohio Accused of Harsh Methods.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 7.—Details of a case of human bondage came from North Baltimore, in the northwestern part of Ohio. Joseph Zihlman, superintendent of the Zihlman Glass Co., of North Baltimore, went to New York about three weeks ago and gathered up a company of twenty-seven little street waifs and induced them to go with him back to North Baltimore. Arriving at that place he had the town marshal draw the little fellows up in line, and under penalty of thirty days' imprisonment, sign an iron-clad contract which the marshal, under the direction of the superintendent, had drawn up, by which they agreed to pay back to the Zihlman Glass Co. \$10.00 each for railroad fare from New York to North Baltimore, and while doing this to work as he, Mr. Zihlman, should direct. Mr. Zihlman promised the boys in New York that he would give them good food, clothing, good beds to sleep in and fifty cents a week in money. It develops that the boys were beaten, abused and half starved. Assistant Inspector of Factories Davis was sent to North Carolina to investigate. He reported that instead of the boys receiving good clothes they were found to be almost naked. They were a grotesque lot. Their scant clothing was in nearly all cases many sizes too large for them, and their shoes tied on to make them stay. One little fellow had on neither shirt nor coat, and for clothing only a thin cotton blouse. Instead of the 50 cents a week promised them, they had only received 25 cents for the entire time, about three weeks. At the time Mr. Davis visited them there were only seven of them left. The rest had made their escape. The seven are veritable prisoners. They are taken from their lodging rooms in the morning in time to begin work at 7 o'clock. They work all day, with a half hour's intermission at noon, are taken back to their lodging room at night, and during all this time, both in and out of the factory, they are under the strictest surveillance. The state authorities at Columbus announce that they will break up the business at once and prosecute the offenders.

FRIGHTFUL FALL.

A Pottery Clay Prospector Precipitated Down a Chasm.

MILAN, Tenn., Nov. 7.—Mike Porter and Lowry Amos, two pottery manufacturers, went out in the hills of Perry county prospecting for pottery clay. About 3 p. m. they came to Bowlin gulch, whose walls, partly of rock, rise to height of sixty feet. Porter adjusted a rope around his waist and was lowered down the precipitous cliff by Amos. When about twenty feet down, the rope slipping over the sharp stones, began to part, and before Amos could pull the imperiled man back the strands parted. With a horrible shriek Porter shot down into space for twenty feet, striking a shelf of rock projecting from the wall, breaking his leg and right arm. Amos procured more rope and threw it to the suffering man. He grasped it, but, overcome with the awful pain, fell back, sliding over the shelf and down the craggy sides, mashing his body into a shapeless mass.

ANOTHER LOUISIANA LYNCHING.

The Fourth Negro Hanged For the Murder of a White Man.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Nov. 7.—John Hastings, alias John Mahogany, who was delivered into the custody of J. Bonner and M. R. Contner, agents of the state of Louisiana here, last Wednesday evening, reached Jonesville, La., late Wednesday evening. The officers concluded to remain there all night with their prisoner. They were guarding him on the back porch of the store of D. L. Shilliker. About 2:30 o'clock Thursday morning a mob of masked men appeared, overpowered the guards, took the prisoner from them to an old saw mill below Jonesville and hanged him. The body remained there till last night. In the space of a week's time one white man was murdered and four negroes. The murderer, two sons and a daughter paid the penalty with their lives.

Joined the Anglo-American Packers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 6.—Robert Stubb and J. G. Courrie, of the Anglo-American Packing Co., Chicago, closed a ten-year lease of the Booge packing house in this city. Mr. Courrie says that Stubb and A. Fowler will be at the head of the new company, which will commence killing hogs December 1, but that it will in reality be a branch of the Anglo-American. The house now has a winter capacity of 2,000 hogs a day, but will be greatly increased after the winter season is over. Mr. Courrie will manage the business here.

A Floating Island.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 7.—The hydrostatic officers called attention to the peculiar fact that a mass of forest growth resembling a large island and supposed to have drifted from some portion of the American continent has been sighted September 25 between the twentieth and thirtieth meridians. The island travels at an estimated rate of a mile an hour, going in a northeasterly direction. It is expected that unless the plot is broken by a storm it will drift to the route taken by steamships and will eventually bring up on the European coast.

Devoured by a Panther.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Nov. 7.—A horrible story is reported from Deep Fork, in the Pottawatomie country. Two weeks ago the wife and baby of a settler living near there mysteriously disappeared. Yesterday the head of the child and portions of the body of the mother were discovered in the lair of a panther in the woods several miles from the house. The woman and child had been carried off and devoured by the ferocious beast. Fifty armed men are hunting for the panther.

Thomas Cream Neal, the woman poisoner of London, who was to have been hanged next Tuesday, has been respited for a week to give time for the receipt of documents from America supposed to have a material bearing on the case.

ARSENIC AMONG THE FLOWERS.

Guitou's Alleged Attempt at Suicide While Awaiting His Doom on the Gallows.

One of the most skillfully planned attempts to dodge death on the scaffold by committing suicide was discovered in the case of Guitou, the assassin of President Garfield. The guards at the district jail had been warned to keep the closest watch on him to prevent this. Nothing was permitted to go to his cell until it had undergone the most careful scrutiny by the keen-eyed prison officials, and from time to time his cell was thoroughly searched to prevent his concealing bits of iron with which he might do himself bodily harm. No one was allowed to speak with him, save when in company with one of the watch. As the day of his execution drew near the care was redoubled to prevent his cheating the gallows. The day before his execution arrived and the jail was filled with reporters and correspondents watching for some sign of feeling on the part of the man who had committed the awful crime, and had yet remained apparently insensible to any feelings other than fear of death and sorrow not that he had committed the crime, but that he had been caught.

In the afternoon his sister, Mrs. Scoville, came to see him. She pleaded hard to be permitted to enter the doomed man's cell, but positive orders had been given not to allow this, and she was refused. She was much affected and wept bitterly, kissing him many times and attempting to embrace him through the bars. After she had left one of the reporters went up to Deputy Warden Russ, who was at that time a guard, and said:

"Mr. Russ, it has come at last. Guitou has proved that he is a man, and not simply a murderous brute. When his sister gave him a bunch of flowers he broke down completely and cried like a child."

At the mention of the bunch of flowers Mr. Russ became interested. When Mrs. Scoville had asked to see her brother she had said nothing of this. Mr. Russ at once went to Guitou's cell. The assassin sat on his bed holding the bouquet at arm's length, with a strange mixture of fear and hope on his face. He reluctantly gave them up to Mr. Russ, who upon retiring from the cell opened them to see that there was nothing concealed in them. As he moved them about in his hands some white powder fell on the floor. This was suspicious. He at once removed them to the private office, calling at the same time for the prison surgeon to assist in the examination, as he suspected poison. Each flower was submitted to the closest examination, but save a little fine white powder which adhered to a few he could find nothing, till at last he came to a great carnation which had stood in the center of the bouquet. Concealed in this he found a large quantity of the powder.

A chemical analysis was at once instituted and the result was that the powder was discovered to be arsenic. The quantity was sufficient to have killed six men. It was evident that Mrs. Scoville had wished to enter the murderer's cell in order to give him the poison herself, but being prevented had given him the bouquet, telling him to eat it.—Washington Sunday Herald.

PECULIARITIES OF PARA.

Beds Are Unknown and the People Sleep in Hammocks.

Beds, as we understand them, are unknown, but hammocks are hung everywhere, in parlors and halls and dining-rooms, and along the whole length of the veranda, to catch every breeze that is blowing, so that any number of unexpected guests can be "slung up" in a single house without inconvenience. Except in the most expensive residences the front rooms only are ceiled, and latticed windows are much more common than glass. Another thing that strikes the stranger is the peculiar appearance of the people as compared with those he has seen in other parts of the country. The regularly descended Portuguese and Africans of course do not differ greatly from their brethren and sisters in other parts; but they are few here, while the Indian race predominates. In Para, as in no other city, the aborigines of Brazil may be seen both in pure blood and in every possible degree of mixture with whites and blacks in every strata of society. They occupy the highest government positions, own the grandest mansions and finest estates, and figure as capitalists and servants, priests and politicians, soldiers, sailors, professional men, street peddlers, belles and beaux. The most beautiful woman in the city, wife of a nabob, who rides in an embellished carriage, is said to be of "half and half" negro and Indian blood. Formerly ladies used to pay their visits and go to church in a hammock, the two ends being carried by men servants, who swung the precious burden between them; but now coaches and carriages are common.—Fannie R. Ward's Brazilian Letter.

—Tom had been cautioned against trying to stand on his head, because his mamma said it would give him a rush of blood to the head. "Don't these why," he answered. "I'm standing on my feets all day, an' my blug doethn' rush into 'em."—Harper's Bazar.

S.S.S.
CURES SCROFULA
Mrs. E. J. Howell, Medford, Mass., says her mother has been cured of Scrofula by the use of four bottles of S.S.S. after having had much other treatment, and being reduced to quite a low condition of health, as it was thought she could not live.
Cured my little boy of hereditary scrofula, which appeared all over his face. For a year I had given up all hope of his recovery, when finally I was induced to use S.S.S. A few bottles cured him, and no symptoms of the disease remain.
Mrs. T. L. MATTHEWS, Matherville, Miss.
Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ANTON, Mo.